THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion; and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephraim Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness.

EPHRAIM SMITH.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, &c.

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash.

CASE & LORLEY.

july1, 67:mos.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufactur and sell the best article of LIME, at the

OLD LIME KILNS

in Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now being can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.

jan1,1866. JAMES WYATT.

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED, IN 1868.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICE NO. 80, FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT:

HENRY LLOYD.

VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, James I. Bennett, E. P. Jones, Wm. M. Gourley, William Rea, James Lippincott, John D. Scully, William Bigelow.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

Investments made in United States, State or Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Notice: Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.

jy3:6mos.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

☞ Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

apl3,'67. O. R. ANSHUTZ.

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

A large variety of HATS, all of which offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

We ask a call to examine our Goods and judge for

Col. Helpbie's Poem, Read at the Founding of the Gettysburg Monument.

As men beneath some pang of grief,
Or sudden joy will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief
Clear, passion-warm, complete and brief
To thoughts with which their souls expand,
So here to-day, those trophies nigh,
No fitting words our lips can reach;
The hills around, the graves, the sky,
The silent poem of the eye,
Surpasses all the art of speech!

To-day a nation meets to build
A matted trophy to the dead;
Who, living, formed her sword and shield,
The arms she sadly learned to wield,
When other hope of peace had fled;
And not alone for those who be
In honored graves before us blest,
Shall our proud column broad and high,
Climb upward to the blessing sky,
But be for all a monument.

An emblem of our grief as well
For others, as for these, we raise;
For those beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell,
On other fields in other frays,
To all the self-same love we bear
Which here for inarbled memory strives;
No soldier for a wreath would care,
Which all true comrades might not share,
Brothers in death as in their lives.

On Southern hill-sides, parched and brown,
In tangled swamps, on verdant ridge,
Where pines and broadleaf oaks look down,
And jasmine weaves its yellow crown,
And trumpet-creepers clothe the hedge,
Along the shores of endless sand,
Beneath the palms of Southern plains,
Sleep every-where, hand locked in hand,
The brothers of the gallant band
Who linked round life through throbbing veins.

Around the closing eyes of all,
The same red stories glared and flew;
The hurrying flags, the bugle call,
The whistle of the angry ball,
The elbow-touch of comrade true,
The skirmish fire, a spattering spray,
The long sharp growl of fire by file,
The thick'ning fury of the fray
When opening batteries got in play,
And the lines form o'er many a mile.

The foeman's yell, our answering cheer,
Red flashes through the gathering smoke,
Swift orders resonant and clear,
Blithe cries from comrades, tried and dear,
The shell-scream and the saber stroke,
The volley fired, from left to right,
From right to left we hear it swell,
The headlong charges, swift and bright,
The thickening turmoil of the fight,
And bursting thunders of the shell.

Now closer, denser, grows the strife,
And here we yield, and there we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life!
No time to heed the cries of pain;
Pitching, as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a range
In triumph swept the kindling soul.

New raptures waken in the breast,
Amid the hell of scene and sound,
The barking batteries never rest,
And broken foot, by horsemen pressed,
Still stubbornly contest their ground;
Fresh waves of battle rolling in,
To take the place of shattered waves;
Torn lines that grow more bent and thin,
A blinding cloud, a maddening din,
'Twas then we filled these very graves.

* * * * * *

Night falls at length with pitying veil,
A moonlit silence, deep and fresh,
These upturned faces, stained and pale,
Vainly the chill night-dews assail;
For colder than the dews their flesh.
And flickering far, through brush and wood,
Go searching parties, torch in hand.
Seize if you can some rest and food,
At dawn the fight will be renewed,
"Sleep on arms!" the line bid command.

They talk in whispers as they lie
In line, these rough and weary men,
"Dead or but wounded?" then a sigh;
"No coffin either?" "Guess will try
"To get those two guns back again."
"We've five flags to their one, oho!"
"That bridge! 'Twas not there as we passed;"
"The Colonel dead? It can't be so.
Wounded, badly, that I know,
But he kept saddle to the last."

"Be sure to send it if I fall;"
"Any tobacco?" "Bill, have you?"
"A brown-hair'd, blue-eyed, laughing doll;"
"Good-night, boys, and God keep you all."
"What, sound asleep? Guess I'll sleep too."
"Aye, just about this hour they pray
For dad." "Stop talking, pass the word;"
And soon as quiet as the day
Which thousands will but be next day,
The long-drawn sighs of sleep are heard.

* * * * * *

Oh! men, to whom this sketch, though rude,
Calls back some scene of pain and pride;
Oh! widow, hugging close your brood,
Oh! wife, with happiness renewed,
Since he again is at your side;
This trophy that to-day we raise
Should be a monument for all,
And on its side no niggard phrase
Confine a generous nation's praise
To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all to-day combine
Still other monuments to raise:
Here for the dead we build a shrine
And now to those who crippled pine
Let us give hope of happier days.
Let homes of those sad wrecks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
They cry from every gaping scar,
"Let not our brothers' tomb debar
The wounded living from your eyes.

A noble deed, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The birth-day of our nationhood,
And here again the nation stood,
On this same day its life renown.
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double calm of sky and soul,
Triumphal chant and bugle blare,
And green fields spreading bright and fair,
As Heavenward our hosannas roll.

Hosannas for a land redeemed,
The bayonet sheathed, the cannon dumb;
Passed as some horror we have dreamed,
The fiery meteors that here streamed,
Threat'ning within our homes to come.
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell;
And bettered by his chast'ning rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God,
We say, "He doeth all things well."

From the Army.

FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CALIFORNIA, July 10th, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir:* I am about to write you a few lines in relation to my voyage from Governors Island, New York harbor, to the above stated place. I am a soldier in Co., F. 9th U. S. I., and have been as such for 15 mos. I was born near where you are living, and my father is taking your paper, and has been for some time past. I thought it would be interesting to him to read my passage. Will you be so kind as to put the same in your paper at the earliest convenience.

I started from Governor's Island New York harbor on the 1st day of June, and took the Steamer Ocean Queen for the (Isthmus of Panama) city of Aspinwall. The first 4 or 5 days after we got out of sight of land the sea was very rough, continually raining, the boys were very sick, there were 500 of us sent out, together with about 1100 citizen passengers, we arrived at the city of Aspinwall on the 10th, remained on board the steamer all night, the next morning at 6 o'clock we were marched off the steamer and took the cars across the Isthmus, a distance of 49 miles, to the city of Panama.

We were very slow going across in the cars, we arrived at Panama at 11½ o'clock, coming across the Isthmus we had all the fruit we could eat, such as oranges pine apples lemons, banana's yams &c. The inhabitants of Aspinwall are very dirty and rough looking, going about the streets about half clothed.—The women nothing on but a dress with the body torn, leaving nothing but a skirt, the men wear nothing but pantaloons. It is very warm there, the city consists of a few stores, say 5 or 6, the private residences are built mostly of old logs piled crossways, there are 2 hotel's in very poor order. The only decent looking house is the residence of the American Consul, it is situated about 3 hundred yards from the Steamboat landing, built in the style of a Cottage. He has cocoanuts growing in his back yard, the trees reach to the second story, are very straight. I saw 8 cocoanuts on one of them. The inhabitants along the railroad live in poor miserable looking houses built of long straight brush with old dried weeds on top for a roof, the best kind of weeds they can find in the upland and swamps. It is nearly all swamps, very low and wet the whole year around. The inhabitants live principally on fish and fruit. Their children are not much cared for, I saw nearly every child was running along the road without any clothes on at all. The city of Panama consists of a few log houses, look to be built about 15 or 20 years. At this city there is most all the time men-of-war of some nation laying at anchor in the harbor, when I arrived here, there was an English and two American men-of-war laying within sight of the so called city. The cattle on the Isthmus are very small, but are very fat looking. The horses are mostly Mexican mustangs, about the size of a three year old colt in the middle States. The inhabitants at this place are a very thin looking race of people, I suppose on account of it being so very warm.

There was a detachment of Spanish troops received us, both at Aspinwall and Panama. They looked very hard indeed, they had no shoes or shirts, nothing but pantaloons on. To designate the officer in command they had a red ribbon tied on the end of the bayonet.—Some of our men were left at Panama through mistake, but as soon as they found it out, they immediately applied to the American Consul for help, and he sent them on in the next steamer. The inhabitants on the Isthmus have yam's in the place of *potatoes*, all along the road we saw plenty of all kinds of fruit growing. The cars run right through the middle of both cities.

We started from the city of Panama on the 11th of June, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the steamer Montana for San Francisco, Cal. The first few days out, the sea was very nice and smooth, we sailed on a few days longer, say 6 days from Panama, (seeing no land until on the evening of the 6th) we reached the city of Acapulco, Mexico, (*and a city it is too.*) built of round logs, contains about 5 of these *handsome* buildings. The inhabitants are of the same manner as those of Aspinwall and Panama. We remained for 3 hours to take in *coal* and unload freight. Started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Next land we seen was the city of Manazillo, the same style as that of Acapulco, we stopped there for 2 hours to deliver the U. S., mail, and then started for the Golden city, arriving on the 25th of June, about 11½ o'clock in the morning. From there we took steamers for Angels Island, a distance of ten miles. We remained on said Island 4 days, and came over on a steamer to where we now are. We expect soon to start to take possession of the new Territory the Government has bought, that is Russian America.

I will continue the account of the voyage as soon as we arrive at Russian America.

JOHN L. BEIGHLEY,
Co. F. 9th U. S. I.

Grant to Johnson.

The correspondence between the President and General Grant, on the removal of General Sheridan, that has enlisted the curiosity of the people for a few days past, was given to our readers in yesterday's *Commercial*.—For a day it has occupied the thoughts and the conversation of the people. And we venture the assertion, that General Grant's letter *indicating his sentiments and his position on* the subject, not only meets the hearty approval but elicits the enthusiastic admiration of all true patriots and Union men. At the same time, it scatters, like darkness before the rising sun, the narrow, selfish, party theories and hopes of the opposite class, who have deluded themselves with their own misconceptions and depreciations of General Grant's character.

In a few honest and earnest sentences, of uncommon terseness and strength, he maintains—and for these very reasons he opposes it—that the removal of General Sheridan will be contrary to the clear and emphatic will of the people, that it will be understood as an obstruction to the law under which he is acting, that it will encourage the disloyal element in the Southern States by an apparent co-operation of the President with them in opposition to the law. These consequences he assigns as reasons why Sheridan, who, he unequivocally declares, *"has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently,"* should not be removed. He also adds others, drawn from the requirements of the service in the different departments of the military government, and sums all up in the classification, "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons and above all patriotic reasons why this order should not be issued."

To this clear, brief, extensive and manly letter, called for by the President's own request for the General's views, the President responds in the customary legalistic and dogmatic style, defining his own position as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, throwing in some insinuations calculated to prejudice the General in the estimation of his subordinate officers, and generally berating Sheridan, whose only fault, it has been, *of late years, is that he is a terrible fighter*, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The President, it will also be noticed, not only differs absolutely from General Grant in the opinion of Sheridan's administration, but he differs from himself and his last year's speeches, about the will of the people. Then even Congress, he claimed, might be suspended by its will, till the will of the people in the election should be heard from. Now, having no hope from the people, he treats their will with ill disguised contempt.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

When shall We Have Peace?

The first interest of the American People is Justice; but the second—hardly less important and more palpably urgent—is Peace. We need to build, and repair, and restore, and replant. Vast regions, lately devastated by Civil War, still lie waste; multitudes of widows and orphans of the war, in spite of returning abundance, are half-clad and famishing. There is much capital at the North which should be transferred to the South, and there invested in draining swamps, civilizing wilds, erecting factories, and making all manner of useful wares and fabrics. Something is being done in the right direction; but immensely more awaits the advent of assured Peace.

How long must that be still awaited?

Had President Johnson called the late Congress directly on his accession to power, and said to it—"The Rebellion is ended; the work of Reconstruction should begin at once. I propose such and such basis; consider and modify them as you shall see fit"—all would have been ended ere this. Those who had been Rebels were then ready and anxious for Reconstruction, and prepared to accept any terms that did not threaten their property or their lives.

Mr. Johnson did not call Congress; he devised and promulgated a programme of his own. It had all the faults which are attributed to the plan of Congress, differing from that only in putting the Southern Blacks, who were mainly loyal, under the feet of the Whites, who had nearly all been Rebels.

Congress at length met, and dissented from the President's programme; but was quite too tardy in perfecting and [illegible] one of its own. The Southern [illegible] made, was itself a cause of extraordinary depreciation. Who would lend money at par, or at any reasonable rate of discount, upon a security which necessarily must depreciate, without a me attributes or legal effect to make it available in his hands? What justice was there in throwing upon the hands of our soldiers in the field a currency robbed of half its normal value and useless as money?—Circulation was the life blood of it. Without the character and effect of money it must fall that upon the market and the Government fail to get money at all, or get it at a ruinous sacrifice.

"It will not do to answer that the mode of raising money by treasury notes was unwise. It was an admitted mode, and being within the choice of Congress, the question is simply as to the means necessary to give it efficiency. It therefore became necessary to stamp the issue with a legal character and effect which would pass it into the channels of trade, make it current in the ordinary business of men, carry it from hand to hand with a belief in its power to pass as money and would inspire confidence. Otherwise, he who took it to-day would be uncertain how far it would serve his purpose to-morrow, and it would be rejected. * * *

"In times like these, when my country is engaged in war, and struggling for existence, when its credit is the only basis of its power to procure supplies, when its promises are now floating through every channel of public and private affairs, and when the poor more strongly than the rich, need protection against loss upon these issues, I should deem myself a traitor to human good, as well as to my country's best interests, could I lightly reject the law upon which these interests hang with so much weight. It is a satisfaction to feel that the case is clear; but if, on the contrary, strain I must, I would strain to preserve all that my heart holds dear, and all that love and hope sanctify to the good of mankind, in the existence and well being of our country."

Horace Greeley objects to the use of Judge Sharswood's opinion in the canvass. Strange that one so able will not discriminate. Judge Sharswood is entitled to all immunities for his opinions honestly entertained, however doubtless these were. But when the question is presented to each voter, "Whom shall I choose for a Supreme Judge?" has *he* no right to know, and to be guided in his election, by the deliberate opinion of Sharswood, the *candidate?* Would Mr. Greeley vote for the author of the Dred Scott decision, were he alive and a candidate for the Chief Justiceship? I suppose he would first examine the opinion.—Quench not the light.

SHARSWOOD!

He Denies the Power of Congress to Issue Bills of Credit as Well as Decides Against the Right of the Government to make Greenbacks Legal Tender.

THE OPINION OF A LOYAL JUDGE IN FAVOR OF LEGAL TENDER CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF SHARSWOOD ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The full scope of Judge Sharswood's opinion upon the power of Congress to authorize the issue of the legal tender notes, I think has not been noticed. His dissenting opinion in the case of Borie vs. Trott, found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 93, is a very long and labored argument to prove, not one but two propositions: 1st, That Congress had no power to issue *the notes themselves*; 2d, That it had no power to make them a legal tender.

It is difficult for those not experienced in legal investigations to gather the pith of eight columns and a half of printed matter into a single view, and hence Judge Sharswood's defenders interpret his opinions to suit themselves. In order to show his true position upon the power of Congress to possess itself of the sinews of war, allow me to refer to his own condensed statement of it.—It is to be found in his *dissenting* opinion, Maryine vs. Sailor, *Legal Intelligencer* of May 6th, 1864, page 149—a case I have not seen quoted. I give his exact language in the second paragraph:

"I am of opinion that Congress had no constitutional power to invest the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to issue bills of credit intended to circulate as money—much less to make them a lawful tender."

We have here the distinct assertion which he had endeavored to sustain at great length in Borie vs. Trott that Congress had not the power to issue the very notes which carried on the war, and preserved the nation. Had Judge Sharswood's views prevailed, which he persistently put forth in the form of *dissents*, instead of quietly subinitting to the decision of the majority of the court, in a crisis so profoundly critical, the Government must have failed to procure the means of warfare, and the Union must have perished, for its credit was all the means it had. In order to portray this fact as the case stood when the scales of battle hung in equipoise, and Judge Sharswood lent to the cause of the rebels the weight of his name and reputation as a profound lawyer, suffer me to use the following paragraphs, in the opinion of JUDGE AGNEW, who pioneered this question in Pennsylvania. See Crocker vs. Wolford, *Pittsburg Legal Journal*, September 14, 1863, page 87. After proving that the power to issue these notes was clearly conferred as a means to "raise and support armies," "provide and maintain a navy," "suppress insurrection," and "provide for the common defense and general welfare" under that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," he proceeds as follows:

"The state of the country at the time of the passage of the law fully exhibits the adaptation here. The armies and navies, armaments and operations by land and sea were greater than the continent ever witnessed, and indeed were seldom, if ever paralleled by the old world. The expenditures of the Government were millions daily, and the source of money confined to our own people. We could not borrow abroad. Confidence abroad in our ability was shaken by the agents of rebellion. The *London Times*, the great index of English opinion, had endeavored to write down our ability to pay.

"At home our banks had poured out large sums to supply the treasury, and their whole capital, could it have been withdrawn from the channels of trade, was scarcely sufficient to furnish the sums needed. Wisdom required that the industry of the country should be fostered instead of being prostrated by the absorption of the capital essential to its existence. The Government had already drawn so largely upon these sources of supply, that further drafts would have been ruinous.—The whole specie of the country, if within reach, would have been inadequate. The issue of bills of credit to an extraordinary amount seemed to be a necessity. But the very scale upon which the issue had to be made, was itself a cause of extraordinary depreciation. Who would lend money at par, or at any reasonable rate of discount, upon a security which necessarily must depreciate, without a me attributes or legal effect to make it available in his hands? What justice was there in throwing upon the hands of our soldiers in the field a currency robbed of half its normal value and useless as money?—Circulation was the life blood of it. Without the character and effect of money it must fall that upon the market and the Government fail to get money at all, or get it at a ruinous sacrifice.

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A DISGRACE TO CHRISTENDOM.

On two successive days two murderers, a young man and a young woman, one in Philadelphia and one in New-Brunswick, have been hanged by the neck till they were dead. The law has been avenged, what is called "justice" is satisfied; and, doubtless God has had mercy on the souls of his offending children. Their parts in life are played; parts dismal enough, but not more so than a thousand others that have been enacted since Cain did the first murder, not more terrible than thousands that must follow these to the end of time. We are not writing now of them.—We have no wish to make their guilt seem less than it is; no wish to excite pity for their fate, nor to confound moral distinction with a gloze of sentiment. Nor, on the other hand, have we any purpose to make their guilt seem greater than it is; we would not, if we could, reawaken the cries of hatred and revenge that we trust were stilled when Christian Justice had wiped her bloody ax. These murderers are hung. One yesterday, one the day before—of the long black line of their predecessors who keeps the count? The world forgets them, and we would fain forget them too. Our errand is with the living, and as we reflect on the evil influence that these constantly recurring hangings have upon the community, it is as if every murderer in dying, like a full, poisonous plant, ripening its seed, sowed broadcast over the land the quickened germs of crimes on crimes. Suppose a spirit fallen on the earth from some distant planet, and filled with eager curiosity to know among what manner of beings, he had come, should have strayed into New-Brunswick yesterday, early in the day? What a spectacle would have opened his eyes. This large, fair-seated city he would have found bustling and resounding with the gay confusion of a gala day. The streets were crowded with a multitude of strangers, thronging from far and wide, all eagerly pressing toward a dark-walled inclosure, as if longing for some great unaccustomed pleasure. Drums were beating, flags waving; men, women, and children, in their best attire, climbing

"To towers and windows,
Yea, to chimney tops,"

waiting patiently from earliest dawn if by good chance they might catch a glimpse of some great scene that was to be acted within those darkling walls. Then if, as spirits may, he had passed through that surging crowd that for hours dashed in angry billows against the high stone barrier that kept them at bay, he would have found within another crowd of excited men swarming about a scaffold on which a wretched woman, so drunk with whisky that she must have been entirely oblivious of what was going on about her, stood uttering wandering cries, and incoherent words, while the mob vented its blind wrath and hate with vile epithets and wicked taunts and jeers. And as the black cap drawn slowly over her vacant eyes shut out the light of heaven, and the faces crowded at the windows, on the house tops, on the trees, and all about her feet, and the dull thud of the ax gave signal for the woman to leap into the air, there to struggle and writhe till a stillness came and she was removed from sight, he would have turned away with a shuddering fear, and looked eagerly about him for some way out of this dreadful world.

Perhaps the execution of Bridget Dorgan was not more lawful in its accompaniments than others have been before it. Perhaps in other cases a wide region, thickly peopled, has crowded to see a human being hanged, moved by the same ferocious instinct that draws fowl birds and beasts to carrion.—Perhaps on other occasions the officers, civil and military, have been utterly inefficient in maintaining order or discipline; have shown no head in managing the details of their odious business; have given a brutal crowd full license to do and say its worst. All this was done at New-Brunswick yesterday, and may have been done before. That it need not, as have been done, the hanging of the crazy spiritualist Winnemore in Moyamensing Jail sufficiently shows. But it would seem that it can never be sure that such scenes as yesterday disgrace not merely New-Brunswick, but Christian civilization, will not again and again recur. Of the hundreds of murderers who are shut up in prison cells all over our land, how many will expiate their crime in quiet and seclusion, in the presence of no more witnesses than the law makes necessary, and with no violent nor sickening accompaniment? If, indeed, it could be secured that every murderer shall be hanged with the same decency that was used in the case of Winnemore, something of the loathing and hatred with which we look upon the gallows might be softened, if not wholly done away with. But, as it is, it is every way an abominable, disgusting, cruel, and unreasonable mode of punishment. Nay, worse, it is, we do most sincerely believe, a sharpener of the appetite for crime. It whets the thirst for blood. The last words that Bridget Dorman heard were obscene epithets hurled at her by the drunken crowd, and oaths, and threats among the angry men who jostled and pushed for a nearer view of her last agony. For our part we cannot imagine a greater reproach to the civilization we boast of so much than a scene like that of yesterday. But it needs such scenes, it would appear, to rouse the public mind to the results of the system it so blindly cherishes. That public execution prevents murders is a fallacy that will not stand a moment's examination. We do not say that they must necessarily increase the number of murders. If managed decently, as in France, they may have no impression either way on the public mind. They may even make no appeal to the imagination. Their only effect is to get rid of a murderer, and wipe out in blood a blunder of our social laws and false education. But the great majority of public hangings resemble more or less that of Bridget Dorgan, and we declare our belief that they are a thousand times worse in their influence upon society than the crime which they punish. The seeds of indifference to human life, of carelessness of the suffering inflicted upon others, were sown in hundreds upon hundreds of children's breasts by that shocking tragedy, and were ripened in hundreds of others where they had long lain dormant, as but for that they might still have lain. If this woman had really been the fiend that her crime unexplained would seem to prove her, and if her cruel spirit broods unchanged, as some believe, over the world she has left, how must she rejoice to see her bloody taking off so well avenged by the wicked passions to which the fire of hers has given birth among living men.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 31st.*

Harper Brothers.

Not far from where the present establishment of the Harpers stands, James Harper began his work. He held the lowest position in the office. All mean and servile work was put upon him. The sons of judges, aldermen, lawyers and men of money were in trade and merchandise around the printing office. These pert, well-dressed, and proud strippling often crossed the pathway of the rustic lad. His shoes were heavy, coarse and ungainly. His clothes made from cloth manufactured in the old homestead, were rough in material and shapely in make. The young bucks delighted to ridicule James. They would shout to him across the street—"Did your boots come from Paris?" "Jim, give us a card to your tailor." "What did your mother give a yard for your broadcloth?" Sometimes the rude fellows came near and under the pretense of the fineness of the cloth, would grab the flesh. Insulting and taunting as all this was, he bore it for a while with meekness. This was construed into cowardice.

JAMES' FIRST CARD.

The young printer saw that he must end this treatment, and could only do it by taking a firm and manly stand. He had no idea of wealth or position. It was his purpose to do right—to so conduct himself that his mother would not be ashamed of him. Attain success and position that could attend fidelity, to that, he meant to secure; but he resolved not to be imposed upon. One day while doing some menial work, he was assaulted by one of his tormentors. He deliberately set down the pail that he was carrying, turned on his assailant, booted him severely, and then said: "Take that; that's my card; take good care of it. When I am out of my time, and set up myself, and you need employment, as you will, come to me, and bring that card, and I will give you work." Strange to say, forty-one years after, that same person came to James Harper's establishment and asked employment, claiming it on the ground that the "card" he had given him forty-one years before, he had kept to that day.

ORIGIN OF THE HORSE.

When James was free, having served out his time, his master said to him, "You have been faithful, and shall always have a good place in my office." The master was not a little surprised to hear the young man announce his intention of setting up for himself. Already he said, he could have the printing of a book if he could get a certificate that he was worthy of it. If his master would give him the certificate he could get the job. This was readily given, and the work began. In 1817 James and John Harper opened a small book and job printing office in Dover street. Evert Duyckinck, the leading publisher of that day, was the first to employ the Harpers. The first book published by the firm was *Sewell's Morals*, 2,000 copies of which were delivered on the fifth day of August, 1817. The second job was of more consequence. The book to be printed was the *Episcopal Prayer Book*. It was to be stereotyped. That part of the craft in those days was in a crude state, and the work ruinously done. They had contracted to do the work for fifty cents a token. They found that they would have to pay the full sum to have it stereotyped, and no profit would be left to themselves. They resolved to stereotype the work. It was difficult and slow; but it was done, and gave great satisfaction. It was pronounced the best piece of stereotyping ever seen in New York. The character of the work coming from this firm, its industry, probity, promptness and enterprise placed it at once at the head of the business in New York. In six years the establishment became the largest in the city. To the original firm, in 1833, the name of Joseph Wesley Harper was added. In 1826 Fletcher Harper joined the firm. These four make the house of Harper Brothers. The house has now a world-wide fame. It is the largest of the kind in the world. The great establishments of Europe do not combine as do the Harpers, all the departments of labor needful for the production of a perfect book. European books are mainly sold in sheet. The binding itself is carried on as a distinct business. It has no connection with printing. The Harpers embrace printing, electrotyping, stereotyping and binding. A roll of manuscript is taken from the author, types from the foundry, a side of leather from the currier, and paper from the manufacturer. These leave the establishment a complete book, printed and illustrated in the highest style of art.—*Evening Gazette.*

The Birthplace of Cholera.

The heresies and schisms of the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and even the terrible conflicts between the rival sects at the holy places in Palestine, are weak and tame compared with those of the twenty-four Moslem sects, whose fanatical representatives meet at Mecca. There are frequent deadly feuds between the inhabitants of different quarters of the city, and in order to satisfy the "blood revenge," the implacable Wohabis at times desecrate the very sanctuaries in order to slay their victims. The heretical Persians are watched with jealous eyes as, before shrines which they feel bound to defile, they pray with the lips while cursing with the heart; and a hundred hands would fly to their daggers to avenge insults which they know the schismatics would rejoice to give, were it not for the fear of instant death.

Drinking the nauseous waters of Zemzem, the Hurry from Mount Ararat, the "Storming of the Devil," the impetuous "Circumambulation of the Kaaba," repeated seven times, kissing the "black stone," all these rites at Mecca are innocent and harmless compared with the "sacrifice of beasts" in the Valley of Muna. To neglect any one of the innumerable intricacies of pilgrimage involves the offering of a sheep, and a graver offense the sacrifice of an ox; and as the rite may also be a work of supererogation, the pious pilgrim hopes to accumulate holiness in proportion to the number of his victims.

Mecca, like every other Moslem city, under ordinary circumstances reeks with filth and corruption, and is constantly threatened with pestilence. Its sanitary condition is rendered ten-fold worse by the presence of vast multitudes of pilgrims, and of animals brought for sacrifice; but the immolation of these bleating fields and horned holocausts, make the holy city one vast slaughter house, as revolting as a battle-field, whose thousands of dead lie unburied. It is considered an act of virtue to distribute the bodies of the slaughtered victims to the multitude of poorer pilgrims who half naked, starving, and miserable beyond conception, hover around the place of sacrifice, really like carrion birds, to pounce upon their prey. What wonder that thousands of them fall down and die from exhaustion, when to die is to become a martyr, and to depart to instant beatitude. Is it strange that the specific poison of cholera should be generated under such circumstances? Is it not singular, on the contrary, that Mecca has not again and again been depopulated, and whole caravans swept away by that terrible disease?

Should almost every city in the Christian world be draped in mourning because a horde of filthy Moslems choose to run the "gauntlet of death" to Mecca? Does it not seem proper that, as the English have prohibited the burning of widows and the slaughters of Juggernaut in India, the Christian powers should prohibit pilgrimage to Mecca? Better that Buddha, and Brahma, and Islam be cast out, and their temples and worship annihilated by the hand of violence, than that the health and life of the civilized world should again be so jeopardized.—*Homes ath Home.*

To PROTECT YOUNG APPLE TREES AGAINST MICE.—Every farmer has plenty of old tins—such as boilers, tin pails, tin pans, &c.—which can be put to most excellent use. Take a large pair of shears and cut the old tin into strips of a parallelogram—the shorter side equal to the circumference of the young trees; the longer the other side is the better. I then bend the tin so cut around the young trees near the root, and in a word for it, no mice will excoriate the trees so treated.

Two Irishmen were at work in a bog, when one of them fell on a piece of quicksand, and began to sink. His companion, frightened, ran for assistance, and finding a farmer begged him to bring a rope and come before it was too late. "He is already in up to the ankles," exclaimed the friend in despair. "Oh," said the farmer, reassured, "then there is plenty of time."—"Not a moment, for you see he went in head foremost!"

"PAT," said Judge Snuff to his neighbor, in a sleeping car, "you would have to remain a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge." "Yes, yer honor, and ye would have been a long time in the ould country before ye'd been a judge."

He that looks for a patient must look for impatience; for those who fly from the evil will never obtain the other.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., September 11, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R. DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

Associate Judge.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.

ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.

WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissoner.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.

G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.

S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extracts from His Opinion in the Case of Boric vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of May*, p. 294, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully-prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE result of the election in Vermont shows a Republican majority of 20,000 on the State ticket, and a Legislature that is almost unanimously of the same political complexion. Well done Vermont.

THE Republicans of Lancaster county after a severe struggle among themselves, agreed last week to adopt the Crawford county, or popular vote, system, in all future nominations. We hope to see, before long, the same rule put in motion in this county.

IT is generally reported and believed in Washington, that the President has sent for General McClellan, who is now in Europe, to come home and take charge of the War Office. The President's object in doing this, is supposed to be the gratification of a desire to humiliate the most conspicuous heroes of the war, by obliging them to receive orders through one of the greatest military humbugs of the age. Upon no other reason can this movement be intelligently explained.

THERE seems to be no doubt but that we have lost the election in California. Our friends there went to quarreling among themselves over their State ticket, and this quarrel became so bitter and wide-spread that the election was suffered to go by default. Our opponents are terribly elevated over this "victory," when the truth is, our men could have carried the State by 20,000 majority, if they had taken the precaution to nominate an acceptable ticket.

J. H. O. in his circular advises the local committees to do "quiet work," in order to get out their vote. Union men! bear this in mind, and let not the "quiet work" of our opponents permit them to steal a march upon you. See that our men are properly assessed, and then labor diligently to have every one of them at the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

J. H. O. has appointed a "Finance Committee" in each township, whose duty it is to collect money to carry on the "Lost Cause" Campaign! Union men! you are not asked to contribute "money!" for any purpose whatever. Do a freeman's duty, go to the polls, vote for the sake of the *principles* you cherish, and your party will be satisfied with your conduct, without requiring your money besides.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county held their nominating convention on Tuesday of last week and selected the following Legislative ticket:

Senate—Russell Errett. Assembly—William R. Ford, Augustus Beckert, George Wilson, David L. Smith, George R. Riddle and Alexander Miller.

Mr. Wilson is the only old member returned. The rest go to Harrisburg next winter for the first time. The ticket is said to be a strong one.

The Empty Sleeve.

The Republicans of Hamilton County are trying to give the office of County Treasurer, an office, in that County, worth more than that of President of the United States, to Capt. Sebastian, for no other reason than that he lost an arm in the service of his country. The Republicans of Stark Country expect to do likewise for Capt. S. S. Blackford. Good, competent men ran against Blackford for the nomination, but the sympathy of the people for the empty sleeve settled the matter against them. Blackford should have every vote in the County.—*Stark County (O) Republican.*

The Republicans of Beaver county nominated Capt. Barnes, for county Treasurer.—He carries on empty sleeve at his side, and like Sebestian and Blackford, he "should have every vote in the county."

The Prospect in the County.

During the past and present week court has been in session in this place; and persons from all the different localities of the county have been in attendance. Many of these have called upon us, and from them we have taken occasion to enquire "what the signs of the times indicate," politically. They all speak hopefully of our own prospects, and unite in saying that some of our opponents are discouraged, disheartened, and others of them disgusted at the turn their party machinery has been made to take. The abandonment of the Free Railroad principle will keep quite a number of their voters from the polls; while the silly platform built for the campaign, and the notorious demoralization of those attempting to conduct it, has had the effect of invoking a feeling of undisguised disgust in the minds of men who have heretofore been active and efficient workers in the ranks. This apathy and disaffection will *tell* largely upon their general vote in the county.

In our own organization things are very different: Our party friends are enthusiastically satisfied with our state and county platforms, and the opposition are forced to admit that our's is the only ticket that merits the support of sincere free railroad men.—Our ticket too in a personal point of view, is an acceptable one to the people, and will receive the cordial support of our whole party.

With these facts to base an opinion upon, we can assure our friends everywhere, that in Beaver county the political skies are bright, and that on the second Tuesday of October we will elect every man upon our ticket, by majorities that will cast no reflections upon either our candidates or party management.

THE *Local* says that "the Taxpayers of Beaver county lost by one act of a radical board of Commissioners the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and fifty dollars," because of their selling the railroad bonds too soon. Prodigious idea! We once knew a man who sold an interest in an unproductive oil well for two hundred dollars, and yet the same interest was sold six months afterwards for twenty-four thousand. He did not "see" that a flowing well would soon be struck, nor did the "radical" Commissioners "see" that unproductive and expensive railroad stock in 1857 would in four or five years be worth its par value! The oil well man was never blamed to our knowledge for a want of integrity or capacity; and no person but J. H. O. would argue a lack of these essentials in the "radical" board of Commissioners for disposing of our railroad stock how and when they did. They got what every person then supposed to be its worth, and its full market value. The true source of our trouble was in the taking of the stock at all, or if taken, then the *proffered* mortgage of indemnity should have been secured when the county's bonds were handed over.—That the Lost Cause men of this county subscribed for that stock, executed the bonds, and *refused* a mortgage on the road for their payment has repeatedly been shown of late in these columns.

THE organized Militia of the State of Maryland is about thirty thousand. It is composed chiefly of returned rebel soldiers, and almost entirely officered by ex-rebel officers.—Gov. Swann has taken care that this condition of things exists in that State. The Unionists now sound the note of warning, and place the motives of the Governor and his rebel soldiery before the country.—They allege that no pains are taken by the latter to conceal their willingness to obey a summons from President Johnson to disperse Congress whenever called upon to do so.—They believe, that Congress, as soon as it convenes, will proceed to impeach the President, and with Governor Swann at their head, they propose to eject that body forcibly from the capital.

We attach but little importance to these threats, and only notice them to show the desperate purposes of the President and his rebel followers.

THE feller who wrote to the Argus this week from New Brighton, stating that a paper signed by o. H. Odell and John S. Dickey, asking for contributions in money, had been presented to him and that he had declined to contribute any thing, &c., wrote a simple lie. No such a paper is in circulation.—*Local.*

"A simple lie" is it? Now turn "your eyes to this my little man," and tell us what it means? If this does not invite "contributions in money" we are at a loss to understand its meaning.

HEAD Q'RS. DEMOCRATIC CO. EX. COMMITTEE,
BEAVER, PENN, 1867.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaver county, held on the 10th of August, the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to appoint a Vigilance Committee of three, and a Finance Committee of two, in each township or voting precinct of the county.

The duty of the Vigilance Committee will be to superintend the getting out of the entire Democratic vote of their respective townships or districts on the day of election *Any money* required by them for the complete carrying out of such work, will be furnished them by the Finance Committees. The Vigilant Committees are also authorized to appoint any subordinate committees that they may think necessary in their respective districts.

The duty of the Finance Committees will be to collect whatever money they can for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of the campaign. They will pay over to the Vigilance Committees such sums as they may require, and any sums collected over and above the amounts so paid to the Vigilance Committees, will be paid over to the Central Treasurer, Capt. John S. Dickey, of Bridgewater, (Postoffice address, Rochester, Pa.)

☞ Active and, as far as possible, quiet work upon the part of these committees, together with the labor that the County Committee will exact of the Democratic candidates, will, in the opinion of the Committee, result in the triumph of the Democratic ticket on the 8th of October. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and give one more united and determined lift and we will be beyond the mire.

☞ Messrs. (Here follow the names of the Vigilance Committee.)

The Committee of Finance, for the (Here follow the names of the Finance Committee,

☞ It is hoped, gentlemen, that you will early meet together and determine upon a systematic and thorough compliance with the object of your appointment. Any further instructions that are required can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaver county:

J. H. Odell, Chairman.

What confidence can the people have in so unblushing and reckless a falsifier as J. H. O. shows himself on every occasion to be?—None whatever.

The Prospect in the State.

The Union party of Pennsylvania approaches the election of 1867 under the most auspicious circumstances. The Lost Cause men are in a degree paralyzed by the crushing and unexpected defeat of last year, and are feeble in spirit and organization, while the insane policy of the President is awakening the loyal voters to a sense of the magnitude of the national peril and a corresponding enthusiasm and effort. Heavily taxed as the spirit of the people was by the desperate struggle of 1866, it is not to be expected that it will be again awakened to the same extent, and the total vote of the State will undoubtedly fall short by 75,000 of that polled last year. This loss will fall quite as severely upon the Lost Cause men as upon us, and there is no reason to doubt Williams' majority will be as large, if it does not exceed that of Geary.—Philadelphia ought to improve upon her last majority, and the Republicans of the city allege that they will do it. Allegheny county, where Judge Williams resides, and where he has an extensive acquaintance and a well merited popularity is claimed by 9000 majority for our ticket. The light vote bill probably reduce the Republican majorities of Beaver, Lawrence, Crawford, Erie, Tioga, Bradford, Chester and Lancaster, but will have the same effect upon Greene, Fayette, Clarion, Westmoreland, Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton and other strongholds of the Democracy.—With the proper effort our supreme Judge will be elected by at least 20,000 majority, and we have assurance from those familiar with the political condition of all sections of the state that the effort will be made. If Johnson can be induced by his advisers to eject Grant from the War office, and attempt measures looking toward the suppression of Congress our majority will be nearer 50,000

In no conceivable contingency can we fail to elect a Legislature which will cordially co-operate with Governor Geary in the maintenance of our principles. The retiring Republican Senators are Messrs. Lowry, Bigham, Hall, Haines, and Royer. In the Erie district Mr. Lowry will be re-nominated and re-elected. In Allegheny Errett will succeed Bigham, and in Montgomery, Mr. Royer's place will be taken by Stinton (Rep). The double district in the Juniata valley represented for the last three years by Hall and Haines, will send Robinson and McVittey instead of the late senators. In the Lycoming district Wingard (Rep) will pretty certainly succeed Wallace (Dem)—a Republican gain—leaving the senate 22 Rep. 11 Dem.

In the House the majority at the late session will be nearly, if not quite sustained. Owing to local troubles there is a possibility of the loss of two districts in Philadelphia, and the close district of Perry and Franklin may be carried against us, while Hays (R) will be returned from Union county, which was last year represented by a Democrat. The remaining districts will stand as at the last election, and if so, the House will stand 58 Republicans to 42 Democrats.

The Lost Cause men can congratulate themselves only that they have nothing to lose in Pennsylvania let the result be what it may.

"JIMMY" HAMILL, and Walter Brown have had another sculling match, with a result similar to the one at Pittsburgh a few months ago, viz: Brown got ahead and Hamill claimed a "foul."

THE election in Maine on Monday last resulted in the success of the entire Union State ticket. The average majority, as reported, is about 14,000.

NOTHING has occurred of late so calculated to elevate the negro character as the prompt refusal of the colored orator of Ohio, Mr. Langston, to be made the instrument of disgracing Gen. Howard. The President has no true sympathy for the freedmen. He favors the party who have been and are now their oppressors, and at heart has but little care or respect for them. No person would accuse him of taking much stock in the executive abilities of Mr. Langston or any other colored man. Under the garb of friendship for the blacks, however, he concealed a malicious design to degrade Gen. Howard by elevating a negro over him, but Mr. Langston was too shrewd to be used in such a way. He had much more penetration of character than Mr. Johnson imagined, and properly and promptly begged leave to keep out of public service preferring to remain an humble citizen rather than hold an exalted position at the expense of a faithful officer. The inducements to Mr. Langston were not ordinary ones. By accepting the office tendered he would have occupied a higher position than any of his race in the country, and would have had spread before him a vast field for the development and display of the talent, sagacity and ability he undoubtedly possesses. He was afforded an opportunity to have his name written in his country's history, but his generous impulses commanded him to stand by Gen. Howard as the friend of his race, and to treat with scorn the offer of the President. Few instances of more worthy conduct are on record.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

UPON the nomination of Mr. WILLIAMS for Supreme Judge the *Post* was betrayed into the indiscretion of candor. How so remarkable an accident happened is inexplicable.—Only the fact is palpable that in an unguarded moment, when frankness got the better of dissimulation, it pronounced a high and unqualified encomium on the professional attainments and judicial abilities of the Republican nominee. We conjectured then it would be forced, by the necessities of its position and the power of habit, to recant its justice, and heap upon the Judge the usual measure of abuse. What perplexed us was how it would manage to get round its own plumply expressed opinion. That doubt is now removed. The *Post* has taken convenient shelter, against itself, behind crinoline. It virtually confesses its own incapacity to form a reliable judgment of the merits or the demerits of a candidate for a place in the Supreme Judiciary, by bringing forward the prejudiced notions of a woman as entitled to countervail its own former averments. The candor of the *Post* in its complimentary notice of Mr. WILLIAMS was certainly a surprise to us; but its present indirect admission that a woman is fitter than it to lead the Democratic party, fills us with absolute amazement. If our contemporary shall not speedily cease falling into spells of sincerity it will utterly destroy itself.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* puts the case as between Judge Williams and Judge Sharswood, in a strong light, as follows:

The journals of the Democracy object to Judge Williams because he is a Connecticut man by birth. We object to Judge Sharswood because he is a South Carolinian by principles, politics, and prejudices. Is it better in the eyes of Democrats for a man to adopt our Commonwealth or to renounce it? Shall we prefer a man who comes to us, or one who, born among us, repudiates us and abandons our ideas of political and constitutional law for those of Calhoun?

Interpreted by his Friends.

While the more judicious statesmen and journals of the Southern States are either giving the Congressional plan of Reconstruction their approval, or are maintaining silence in relation to it, another class and kind are meeting it with opposition. And while the former, aware of the mischievous character and effect, on the South, of the President's course, are expressing their fears of it and their dislike of him, the second class above referred to are delighted with his distracting measures, and thereby are led to suffocate with flatteries, the object of their late repugnance.

We do not refer to this, nor cite the following expressions, to indicate the character or the feelings of those who utter them, which are notorious enough, but to show, by their delight and hopes, the character of Mr. JOHNSON'S course. A few sentences from the Richmond *Examiner* will reflect the necessary light.

"There are, at last, cheering indications that President Johnson intends to make the firmness and courage which he is said to possess, of some advantage to the country."

And after regrets, that he had not begun the work sooner, so as to have cleared every office high and low of its incumbent, all of whom are characterized as enemies in "the most open and active rebellion," the *Enquirer* adds hopefully:

"at the eleventh hour, however, the President seems to have determined to put the guillotine as freely in operation as it is possible for him to do, trammeled as he is by recent legislation."

The sum and substance of the matter is, as viewed at Richmond—and the view is mainly correct—that Mr. JOHNSON has got his dander up high enough to do almost anything that his new friends, even the most sanguine, could wish, but he has been headed and hampered by the "madness of Congress" and by "unscrupulous Cabinet officers like STANTON." Of the latter, it is asserted, that they "have during two years and a quarter of active treason managed to fill all the offices with opponents of the policy of the President; and official friends of the administration are as rare as black swans." It is feared, therefore,—a well grounded fear—that "the President may not be able at this late hour, to achieve that measure of success which would not have been difficult a year and a half ago, but he may yet accomplish much that is good, by treating every military official"—Gen. GRANT included—"who has sought to thwart his administration precisely as he has done STANTON and SHERIDAN."—So thinks the *Enquirer*—and perhaps so thinks Mr. JOHNSON—only for this, sorrowfully contemplated by both, "against the usurpations of Congress," groans the *Enquirer*, "he is as powerless as we of the disarmed South, &c."—*Pitts. Com.*

Amnesty—Proclamation to be Issued Next Week—List of Persons Excluded.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.

The cabinet, to-day, had under consideration the amnesty proclamation, and while it was decided not to issue it till next week, important official action resulted. After considerable debate it was decided to exclude the following persons from the benefit of pardon and amnesty.

First, All who are or shall have been pretended diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foregn of the pretended rebel government.

Second, All who have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate the President and Cabinet.

Third, All who have been indicted by United States Courts.

Fourth, All who have been military or naval officers of the rebel government above the rank of Brigadier General in the army, or Captain in the navy.

Fifth, All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

The proclamation will be issued on Monday, granting amnesty to all who participated in the rebellion, excepting those who come under the above enumerated exclusions. It will be noticed that it has been but little restricted from the classes telegraphed you a day or two since, and pardons as it now stands Alexander H. Stephens and all who left the Senate and House of Congress to aid the rebellion, except such as were afterwards diplomatic agents abroad, like Slidell and Mason. But on higher grade in the rebel army and navy is, however, granted amnesty above the proclamation of 1865.

Gen Sheridan.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND FAREWELL ORDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5—Gen. Sheridan and the members of his personal staff left for Leavenworth this evening, by railroad. They were escorted to the depot by the Mayor, the members of the Council, and a number of citizens. Several gentleman addressed the General in brief but complimentary terms, to which he responded. Resolutions of regret at his leaving the city were read and adopted. One of the party nominated Sheridan for Andrew Johnson's successor. The *Republican*, in its evening edition reviews the administration of Sheridan. It considers the civil administration was a failure, and regards it as the cause of the July riot. The city currency and the sanitary condition of New-Orleans are severely condemned. But the military rule of Gen. Sheridan is highly extrolled.

Gen Sheridan issued the following order this morning:

HEADQ'RS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No 31.—In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph one, of General Orders No. 81, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

Gen. Sheridan leaves by the Jackson Railroad at 7 o'clock to-night.

The Reynolds Monument.

A meeting of the Committee of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, having charge of the Reynolds Monument, was held at Philadelphia, August 13, 1867. All the members were present. The Treasurer reported $6,910 57 on hand, nearly all of which bears interest. The committee decided to erect a semi-colossal bronze statue of the General, in military uniform, on a site already selected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. An additional sum of $2,500 is needed to insure the early completion of the Monument. Officers and soldiers of Reynolds' Corps disposed to increase their subscriptions, can do so by addressing General C. S. Wainright, Treasurer, at Rhinebeck, New York, or any of the other members of the committee, namely, General R. Coulter, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa.; General J. W. Hofmann, No. 9 North Eighth street, Philadelphia; Colonel Chapman Biddle, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; or Dr. T. H. Bache, No. 233 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.—*Phila Ledger.*

IN a recent speech in Ohio, in referring to colored suffrage, Hon. John A. Bingham said:

Your armies bore witness that 175,000, of the black population, made free by the proclamation of liberty, were in the army of the Republic. When you consider that the majority of the black population were the slaves of rebels, and within the territory, unable to signify to the United States Government their willingness to serve it, the fact that as large a proportion of the black population as of the free whites rushed to the defence of your flag, speaks well for their patriotism. In reference to this, what said General Sherman? "The hand that lays down the musket must be permitted to take up the ballot." That was the Soldier's opinion, the Patriot's opinion.

The Pennsylvania Regiments.

According to the latest official report of the Adjutant General, there were eight hundred and fifty-seven (857) Pennsylvania regimental and line officers killed during the late war, not counting those who died of disease.

The largest number of officers killed in any one regiment was eighteen, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth.

The severest loss in any one company is seven killed in Company "C," One Hundred and Forth-eighth regiment.

In four hundred and sixty cases, the battles in which the officers were killed are stated, and in a number of cases the simple remark "died of wounds" is made in the report. By calculating dates, and battles in which regiments appear to have been engaged, the number of Pennsylvania officers who were killed in the principal battles is about as follows:

Gettysburg	66	Fair Oaks	33
Fredricksburg	74	Gaines's Mills	30
Chancellorsville	63	South Mountain	15
Antietam	54	Newmarket Cross Roads	14
Second Bull Run	44	Malvern Hill	12
Petersburg	38	Ream's Station	12
Wilderness	36	Other Battles	315
Spottsylvania	30		
Coal Harbor	30	Total	857

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ON THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Daniel C. Mead, of Smith's Ferry, in the County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

sept11'67:4t

J. R. SPEER, M. D., AND A. M. SPEER, M. D. Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 190 PENN ST., two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sept11'67:4t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ON THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Ross Forward of Beaver, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

sept11'67:4t.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, BY VIRTUE OF THE ACTS OF THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOHN S. LITTELL,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that an Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd., in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Potter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Swanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper or north ward in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of middle ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Mills, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver, will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough, will meet at the School House, in said borough.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county.

One person for Prothonotary of Beaver county.

One person for Treasurer of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Jury Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Two persons for Trustees of the Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or common Council of any city, or commissions of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

And in case by the fourth section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 18th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act equalizing the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provided as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, 1867, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges who shall call on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freemen of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State; and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of *twenty-one* and *twenty-two years*, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives *satisfactory evidence* either *on his own* oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and makes such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown before Court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election, within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications, shall aid or procure such persons to vote the person or persons offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more t'an one election district or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective districts in this county, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver on the first Friday after the election, being the 12th of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

The Representative Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1867.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places, in such districts, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for each office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in the nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved June 4th, 1866, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth."

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eigh hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty, or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

AND WHEREAS, Persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

SECTION 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, SEPT. 11, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day

Proclamation—John S. Littell.
Dry Goods—M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.
Bounty Account—South Beaver tp.
Bankrupt Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Bankrupt Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Medical—J. R. & A. M. Speer.

Our County Fair.—Our agricultural and mechanical friends throughout the county should bear in mind that our county fair takes place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (2d, 3d and 4th) of October. Every person in the county should be present on the occasion.

Funeral Sermon.—The funeral sermon of the Hon. B. Adams, preached on last Sabbath in the M. E. Church of this place, by Dr. Dempsey, drew a large congregation together. The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention.

Academy Repairs.—The Trustees of the Beaver Academy have just had a substantial fence put up around the building. This, in addition to some necessary out-buildings, together with a large cistern built a few months ago, adds much to the appearance and value of the property. The planting of some shade and ornamental trees within the enclosure will now be in order.

Arrested.—William Pool was arrested in New Castle, on Tuesday evening last, for cruel treatment to a horse. He was taken before James Dickson, Esq., and in default of bail in the sum of two hundred dollars, was sent to jail to await his trial at court.—Maltreatment of horses is rather too common, and there are others deserving notice in this community.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Soldiers' Orphans.—The soldiers' orphans of the Phillipsburg school, Rev. W. G. Taylor principal, came from that place to the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, on last Sunday, in a body, to hear a sermon by the Rev. D. P. Lowary. The children appear to be under the best of discipline, and listened to the practical sermon preached by Mr. L. with the greatest attention.

Western Papers.—The "Bearerites" when away from home think kindly of the old *Argus*—Republicans as well as Democrats. Scarcely a week passes that we do not receive a bundle of papers from some acquaintance who is away. The latest favor of this kind is from H. R. Moore, who sends us a large lot of western papers from Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is at present engaged in business. He has our thanks for the courtesy thus extended.

Fined.—Conductor Stevenson of one of the passenger trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was found guilty last week, in our court, of assault and battery, on oath of H. Anderson, Esq., of this place. The assault was committed last spring, and was made by the conductor while Mr. Anderson was getting off the train. The court fined the former $50 and costs of suit.

Auctioneer's Office.—Capt. John Boyle & Co., of New Brighton, have opened an auctioneer's office in that place, in the "Kennedy Building" on Main street, where they will always be found ready to make sales of all property that may be placed in their hands. They are regularly licensed to carry on a business of this character, and will be found active, trustworthy agents by those needing their services. Give them a call.

Bonds Cancelled.—During the past week, the county authorities have cancelled $16,000 more of the bonds issued on our railroad indebtedness. The bonds thus cancelled were signed by Jas. A. Sholes, Jas. C. Richie and Moses Welch, (all Democrats,) and countersigned by H. B. Anderson, the present Lost Cause candidate for county Treasurer. But for the signing of these bonds Beaver county to-day would be worth more than 100,000, over and above what she is worth! Voters should these men or their endorsers be trusted with the power of involving you in another debt similar to this? We take it that you will answer with an emphatic "No" at the polls on the 8th of October.

List of Voters.—We notice that the lists of voters have been made out by the Assessor of the Borough and stuck up for public inspection. Every voter should examine them, and see whether his name is thereon or not, and if it has been omitted he should call upon the assessor at least ten days before the election, and have it placed thereon, otherwise he will forfeit his right to vote on the second Tuesday of October next. These suggestions should also be observed by the voters in every township in the county.—Every one should attend to this duty *individually*.—Then, we repeat, examine the lists, and see if your name is thereon; if not, have it placed there within the time specified by law—at least ten days before the election. Remember this.

Temperance Convention.—The temperance convention which met in the Court House in this place on last Tuesday evening, was well attended, and very interesting withal. It was presided over by General H. B. Beisel, of Rochester, assisted by Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, and —— Alexander, of New Brighton. Mr. William Smith and Mr. John Carter acted as secretaries. Short addresses were delivered by Revs. Dravo, Lowary, Taylor, and Gen. Beisel.—An executive committee consisting of Rev. J. F. Dravo and Maj. Thomas McCreary and D. Singleton, of Beaver; Jesse Carothers, of Brighton township; Gen. H. B. Beisel, Wm. Smith and John Carter, of Rochester borough, was appointed, with instructions to so organize the county as to get its full temperance vote to the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

The "Sweets."—We noticed last week that the Sweet family, composed of some three or four females and nearly the same number of males, had been arrested and brought to jail by Constables Anderson and Hays. The charge against the party was: Selling liquor contrary to law. They were brought before the court on last Thursday, and the two principals fined $50 and the costs. The fine and costs of the one were promptly paid, but the other ran short of "stamps," and had to go to jail. It is quite likely, however, that the party will soon raise the money, pay the bill, and take their comrade with them. With this exception, the party returned and took possession of their boat, which was tied up at Vanport. The "concern" is said to be well furnished. The party go from here to Cairo, so they say.

Church Repairs, &c.—The M. E. Church at Baden, this county, which was closed some weeks ago for repairs, was, we learn, re-opened for divine service on last Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Bracken was present, and preached morning and evening to large congregations, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, assisted by the pastor, Rev. T. Storer.

The church presents a very neat appearance, having been newly painted and papered, and furnished with new carpets and lamps; also a beautiful and costly communion service, the gift of a benevolent lady connected with the congregation. The improvements were much needed, and are such as will reflect credit upon the good taste and enterprise of the pastor and friends of the church.

The Case of Messrs. Ruth and Little.—The case of Messrs. Ruth and Little, against whom a rule was issued some time since requesting them to answer certain matters touching the integrity of their professional conduct in the case of Robert Fogler, came up for hearing on Tuesday of last week, and occupied the attention of the court for nearly the entire day. The case was argued at considerable length and with marked ability, by Col. G. W. Cook, of Steubenville, for the respondents, and on the other side by Wm. McKennan, Esq., one of the counsel to whom the court assigned the duty of conducting the investigation.

At the close of the argument, his Honor, Judge Acheson, took charge of the papers and announced that a decision would be rendered at the adjourned court to be held on the fourth Monday of the present month. The hearing elicited a good deal of public interest, and there was quite a large attendance during the progress of the argument.—*Washington Reporter.*

The Middleton Murder—the Mystery Still Unsolved.—In the early part of last week the Grand Jury then in session in this place found a true bill against Thomas Burch, William Wike, John Stamp, Washington Gordon and Jas. Parris, for the murder of Thomas Middleton, who was killed at the mouth of Brady's Run, in this county, on the night of the 14th of November, 1866.

On last Tuesday afternoon they were brought before the court for trial, and as it was decided to try the parties separately, James Parris only was placed in the box, and a jury empannelled to try his case. The prosecution was conducted by J. S. Rutan, the District Attorney, assisted by Messrs. Fetterman and Ilice, and the defence was managed by Messrs. S. B. Wilson and E. B. Daugherty. On Wednesday morning the testimony in the case began to be taken, and did not close until at noon on Friday. The investigation was a close one, and required a great deal of patience on the part of those conducting it. After the testimony was all taken, the case was submitted without argument. The judge charged the jury in an address of about an hour's length, after which they retired to their room, and in about one hour and a half returned a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict, we believe, is generally approved by those who were familiar with the case, and who followed its "slow length along." Mr. Parris was then discharged and set at liberty. The other persons, to-wit: Burch, Wike, Stump and Gordon, were also discharged on their own recognizance. Thus ends another chapter in the Middleton murder case, and the public is now in as deep a darkness touching the murderers as before.

Programme for Teachers' Institute.—Select Reading, by Miss Sade Reynolds; Class-drill in Geography, by T. J. Hisinger; Essay, by Miss Tucker; Lecture, by M. B. Welsh; Explanation of cube root, by Prof. Lakin; Reading Periodical, by Miss Mary Whipple.

Queries to be answered: What would be the effect on the tides were the earth changed from an oblate to a prolate spheroid? Will a projectile impelled through the air go farther when the atmosphere is rare than if it were denser? Can there be any difference in the length of a day to places in the same latitude?

Arithmetical.—What will be the value of a triangular field at $75 per acre, the sides being respectively 75, 85 and 160 rods (Tell method of solution)? A and B played at marbles, having 14 each; after playing several games, B having lost some of his, it was found that the difference of the squares of the number which each then had was 336. How many did B lose? (Required the best arithmetical solutions of the above problems.)

Grammatical.—Respecting man whatever wrong we call may must be right as *relative* to all. What part of speech is relative? *Resolve me* why the cottager and king, he who sea-covered realms obey, and him who gains his living from the heath, disquieted alike, heave sigh for sigh: correct and give opinions concerning italicised words in the above and five following sentences. *Instant* he flew with hospitable haste.—Swifter than *thought* the wheels *instinctive* fly.—*What's worth* in anything but so much money as 'twill bring. *See what* a rent the envious Casca made.—There is a false *reptile*, prudence, the *result* not of caution, but of fear.

Address all communications to Periodical to Miss Mary Whipple.

Institute to convene at the Public School House, in Beaver, on Monday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7 P. M.

Fine Paintings.—A specimen of Middleton's National Oil Portraits may be seen and subscribed for, at the Beaver Book Store, embracing the Centenary portrait of John Wesley—it is taken from a fine English engraving, procured through Bishop Jame.; Washington and Mrs. Martha Washington from Stewart's original in the Boston Athenæum; Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Farragut.

This series is designed especially for the Parlor; they are executed in substantial oil colors. They are uniformly cabinet or half life size, on ovil canvas stretchers, and in handsomely ornamented gilt frames. They form the most elegant, appropriate, patriotic home ornaments ever offered to the American people.

These valuable portraits will never be exposed for sale in stores or galleries: they can be procured only through regularly appointed canvassing agents.

The number of copies issued will be limited to the subscription list.

The series consist, so far as now complete of the above Great National Characters.

Court Proceedings.

The court which commenced its September session in this place on the 2d inst., disposed of the following criminal business:

Com. vs. Stevenson, indicted for assault and battery. Found guilty and fined $50 and cost of prosecution.

Com. vs. Thos. J. Robinson, indicted for false pretences. Continued, and the defendant sent to jail, being unable to obtain security for his appearance at next term.

Com. vs. Daniel Johnston, indicted for furnishing liquor to minors. This case was continued to next term at the instance of the commonwealth.

Com. vs. John Johnston, indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits. Continued at instance of the commonwealth to next term.

Com. vs. J. H. Witherspoon, indicted for furnishing liquor to men of known intemperate habits. Continued.

Com. vs. J. H. Witherspoon, indicted for furnishing liquor to minors. Indictment quashed at instance of prosecuting attorney, and defendant ordered to renew his recognizance.

Com. vs. Henry Whitlock, indictment, false pretences. Continued.

Com. vs. J. B. Rhodes, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. Defendant entered into recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars for his appearance. Continued by consent.

Com. vs. Daniel Riddick and Richard Riddick, indicted for larceny. Defendant's recognizance forfeited, and forfeiture respited.

Com. vs. Wm. Buhl, jr., indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. Defendant plead guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. David Gilliland, Joseph Gilliland, Robert McGeorge, Jos. Roger, and Thomas Patterson, indicted for disturbing a society convened for social and literary objects. Continued.

Com. vs. Joseph Dewhirst, indicted for assault and battery. Plead guilty, and court sentenced him to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. same, indicted for assault and battery.—Plead guilty, and court sentenced him to pay a fine of $15 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Harriet Harkison, indicted for larceny.—Defendant called, and not answering, her recognizance was forfeited.

Com. vs. Wm. P. Johnston, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Chas. W. Sweet, Charles Abbott, Martin Herman, Ada Sweet, Ella Abbott, and Annie Green, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill as to Sweet and Abbott. Ignoramus as to others.—Sweet and Abbot plead guilty, and the court sentenced them to pay a fine of $50 each and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. William Usselton, indicted for seduction, fornication and bastardy. Continued, and defendant entered into recognisance in the sum of $1,500.

Com. vs. Alex Long, indicted for assault and battery upon a constable. With leave of court *Nol Pros* entered as to first count, and defendant plead guilty as to second. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Alex Long, indicted for assault and battery. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Wm. McKee, indicted for assault. Continued by consent.

Com. vs. Eveline Irwin, indictment, lewdness and fornication. A true bill. Continued.

Com. vs. John Scott, indicted for fornication. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Joseph Smith, to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Susan Smith, indicted for adultery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Joseph Smith, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jas. Miller and Geo. W. Johnston, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. Continued.

Com. vs. John Cannes, indicted for larceny. A true bill. Continued.

Com. vs. David L. Anderson, indicted for assault and battery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Catherine Gegges, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Catherine Gegges, indicted for malicious mischief. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, D. L. Anderson, to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Timothy Kayton, indicted for assault and battery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Mary Kayton, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Geo. Walker, indicted for larceny. Ignoramus, and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wash Gordon, indicted for malicious mischief. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Elizabeth March, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Eckler, indicted for assault and battery. The court permitted a *Nol. Pros* to be entered, and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Whitehill, indicted for assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Parris, indicted for murder. True bill. Not guilty, and discharged by proclamation.

Wash. Gordon, John Stump, Wm. Wike and Francis Burch held upon their own recognizances, severally in the sum of one thousand dollars for their appearance at the next term of court.

MARRIED.

HALL—SMITH—Sept. 5th, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. D. W. Carson, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Carson, Mr. Robert Hall to Miss Annie B. Smith, daughter of James Smith, Esq., all of Beaver county, Pa.

SNEAD—WELKER—August 8, at the home of the bride, by Rev. T. J. Higgins, assisted by Revs. J. M. Bray and E. Ball, Rev. L. U. Snead, of Freedom, Pa., to Miss Almira P. Welker, of Stark county, Ohio.

DIED.

MERRICK—On Thursday, the 5th inst., at New Brighton, Pa., May Evelyn, youngest daughter of Charles M. and Mary Merrick, aged 2 years and 6 months.

LYON—On the 5th inst., in Beaver, Pa., of Typhoid fever, Electa Lyon, aged about 40 years.

Notes of Northern Travel—Lake Superior—Jesuit Missionaries—Cattle and Horses Thrown Overboard—Indian Agent and Interpreter—Chippewas.

EDITOR ARGUS:. Lake Superior upon whose placid surface we have just entered is, as its name received from the French discoverers indicates, the "uppermost" of the W. Lakes, of North America, and is the largest body of fresh water on this globe. Its length of coast is about 1500 miles and its mean depth 1000 feet. It contains 32,000 square miles, being just about the size of the great State of Maine. The temperature of this Lake seldom rises above 40 degrees rendering it impossible for persons to survive long in its waters. It is very clear so that a dime may be seen at the depth of 30 or even 40 feet From its great depth it is less easily disturbed than the other Lakes, which renders travel on it always welcome to excursionists.—During the week that we were on it, its bosom was scarcely ruffled and often presented in the sunlight at a little distance the appearance of a sea of glass, sparkling with gems. The mirage on this lake was at times very fine a shore line sometimes repeating itself a second and in one or two instances a third time.

The first mention in history of this body of water is made by two Jesuit missionaries who in 1641 left their mission in Georgian bay and passed up in a birch canoe to St. Mary where they found a village of 2000 Chippewa Indians and learned from them of the lake beyond which they called Kitchi-gummi (big lake), and which stretched toward the west to the country of their dreaded enemies the Sioux and to the great prairies where roamed herds of buffalo and deer. Mismard in 1660 and Allowey in 1666 passed around the Southern shore as far as Fond du Lac, where from the Sioux he learned of the great river Missipi (Mississippi.)

Having taken on board at Detroit the Indian agent who was paying his annual visit to the Chippewa Indians at different points on the lake, we ran across Kunumaw bay to L.'s Anse an old Indian settlement and mission. The water in the bay being to shallow for our boat to approach the settlement we anchored about a half mile from shore and proceeded to land our passengers and goods for the agency in small boats. Several head of cattle and horses were thrown over-board and towed ashore much to the amusement of the passengers and to the consternation of the dumb animals as they were shoved overboard. A line was attached to the head, and it took three or four men good rowing to tow some of them shoreward. They did not seem seriously effected by their cold bath and effort at swimming for as soon as they were on shore they fell at once to graizing.

I was much interested in the history of the Indian interpreter whom we took on at the Sault. He is a half breed Chippewa whose father by the name of Ashumn was one of the originators of the American Fur Co., who in that early day married a daughter of the chief of that tribe so that this gentleman, for he is an intelligent one, is a full cousin of the celebrated chief Hole-in-the-day and is also full cousin of Hon. Geo. Ashumn of Mass., who was President of the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln. He speaks good English has been Post-master at the Sault of St Maries and has traveled much as interpreter for the Government and has frequently visited W ash ington city.

He understands the Indian character well, but is not hopeful of the effort made to civilize them. He quoted as his opinion g that of a Catholic priest who had spent nearly all his life with them, that the best thing that could be done with the Indians is to give him plenty to eat and and good advice and let him run.

The Chippewa's are an interesting tribe of Indians numbering somewhere it is supposed about 10,000. Some account of them and observations of their habits I will reserve for my next, which will date from La Pointe.

T.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

EDITOR ARGUS: The mass Temperance convention held in the Court House, Tuesday evening, was largely attended by the citizens of the county, who seemed deeply imbued with the importance of the present movement and strong in the faith of success.

The convention was organized by the nomination and election of the following officers:

President—Gen. H. B. Beisel,

Vice Presidents—Rev. John Brown, Mr. Joseph Alexander.

Secretaries—Messrs. John Carter, Wm. Smith.

Gen. Beisel, on taking the chair made some appropriate remarks, and called upon Rev. Mr. Smith to open with prayer. The convention was earnestly addressed by Rev. D. P. Lowary, Prof. R. T. Taylor and Mr. J. F. Dravo, in which the evils of intemperance, the necessity of immediate action, the duty of christian men and women to interest themselves in the success of the cause, were freely discussed and pressed home upon the minds and hearts of all present.

The following resolutions were read, briefly discussed, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, 1st. That this convention recognizing the importance of thorough organization as a preliminary of success, appoints a central Executive committee of seven, who shall be empowered to appoint vigilance committees in every election district of the county, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the cause in their several townships and boroughs.

Resolved, 2d. That it is important that the county be thoroughly canvassed, and public meetings be held in every school district and public place, and we do most earnestly call upon our friends throughout the county to see to it that such meetings are held.

Resolved, 3d. That the propriety of organizing a permanent county Temperance Union, auxiliary to the State Temperance Union, be referred to the central executive committee, to be by them considered and presented to the next general convention of the friends of Temperance in the county.

Messrs. John Carter and Wm. Smith were requested to favor the convention with a temperance song, which they did, the audience joining with a right hearty good will.

The following persons compose the central committee.

Messrs. H. B. Beisel, J. F. Dravo, John Carter, Thos. McCreary, Wm. Smith, Darius Singleton and Jesse Carothers. Friends of temperance are requested without any delay to communicate with J. F. Dravo, of Beaver President of executive committee, furnishing the names of proper persons to constitute the various township and borough vigilance committees.

The convention joining once more in a temperance song, finally adjourned, to meet at the call of the county central executive committee.

H. B. BEISEL, President.
JOHN CARTER, WM. SMITH, } Secretaries.
Beaver Sept. 2, 1867.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS.—*Sir:* I am somewhat deceived in regard to your neighbor, the so-called editor of the "*Local*." I was lead to suppose that he was some beardless boy. What a pity that he did not make this known before, and that nature had been more generous towards him, by bestowing upon him less beard and more brains. Seeing that he will not have to tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown, I will venture to ask who told him that it was blasphemous to use "Ecce Deus" as a signature, and when translated "means behold God?" From what source did this big bearded editor learn this fact—i. e., if it be a fact—that "Ecce Deus" means "behold God" Can he give any intelligent reason for his definition? or is it only he thinks so, and merely believes so because some one told him? Had he told his patrons that "Deus" meant the devil he would have come as near the definition as telling them that it meant "God." If he had let his Latin alone, and given what he calls his "horrible blasphemy" to the dogs, and brought his big beard—I would say brains, into requisition by making an attempt to refute my argument, he would then have played the man.—Why did he not bring out his Geology, that he made so much boast about, in his "*Local*?" Come, play the man for once, and show to your readers that you know something more than to be a bamboozler.

Then this mongrel editor says—"If that very assuming writer will study a primary work on Geology just about two minutes and a half and is able to appreciate its scientific truths, he will quit talking about when the world was made" (begging your pardon, sir, I made no such statement) "or when the human race first appeared, *except as a mere matter for speculation.*" Prodigious!!

Then this infidel editor discards the Bible, and its history of Creation, and stigmatizes me with blasphemy for writing over the signature of a "Benefactor." Thou hypocrite. Truly how weak a man becomes when abandoned of God.

But let us inquire whether the Mosaic history of Creation is consistent with itself and with science. There are two things required in a divine revelation: first, that its moral and religious teachings should be useful to mankind, commending themselves to the conscience, and, secondly, that the reference to natural facts should be in accordance with the book of nature, intelligently understood. If the Bible, as God's word, contradicts his works, it refutes itself. The heathen, as in India, will be converted from their religion by receiving our science, but the Bible will never be forsaken on that ground, except by the ignorant and the editor of the "*Local*." Many Hindoos are now infidels to their ancient writings, through having science; and some people in this Athens of Beaver county are infidels to our sacred writings through the want of science. The general statement of the question respecting Geology is, that it proves the great age of this world, and hence some have hastily concluded (the editor of the *Local* included) that the Mosaic account represents the earth to be younger than it is, whereas, there are two accounts—one in Gen. 1: 1—of the origin of the universe, which was "creation" in the strict sense of the word, and occurred in the "beginning," the other is the history of the "formation" of this world and its inhabitants, in six days. This second account is independent of, and subsequent to the former. Chaos, in the second verse, does not describe the condition of the world immediately after the original creation, but allows for all geological processes to occur before chaos, which was the curtain of darkness falling on the first drama, and this curtain is now withdrawn for the six days' work, which relates to the surface of the earth and its present races and species of men, animals and plants. For "the earth was without form," &c. We must first clearly understand what the Bible means, to what stages of the history of the earth its different statements refer, and when we find that Geology refers to one period, and the six days' formation in Gen. to a later one, there will remain no excuse for men assuming that the six days recorded by Moses included the origin of these creatures whose remains are dug up by geologists. Those who understand this distinction will see that it is wilfulness or folly to contrast the Mosaic six days with the fossil records in the massive strata of the earth, which is a book written in a former era, and has no more connection with contradicting Genesis than an account of England at the Roman conquest contradicts the state of England in the present day.

I had thought of treating the editor of the "*Local*" with silent contempt, but I pity his weakness. I will try to do him good.

Yours, truly,
"ECCE DEUS"
Beaver Falls.

To any it may Concern.

EDITOR ARGUS: Do you pay your preacher, or do you merely promise to do so? Promises which are not fulfilled are as empty as the air you breathe. Have you engaged the faithful labors of your preacher for a long year, and upwards, and as yet given him nothing except empty promises in return for his labors: Suppose all who pledge themselves to pay for their preaching would imitate your example? Our preachers (unless trained to subsist upon the wind) would be forthwith compelled in duty to themselves and families to abandon their pulpits and seek other employment for a livelihood.

If you have not the ability or disposition to pay for preaching, no one desires or insists upon your pledge to do so. Then why obtrude your name upon a subscription paper or a church book unless you pay? There is no church in Christ ndom so miserably poor as to stand in need of delinquent subscribers to support its minister. If so it would be in rather a bad fix, and its pastor or preacher would in a pecuniary point of view be of all men the most pitiable.

Pay up then or withdraw your name, so that the church which has taken your promises at par may know what it has to depend upon for the support of its preacher.

AN OBSERVER.
Beaver, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir*: Permit me through the *Argus* to call attention of the public to the salt works of Capt. S. B. French & Co., located on Raccoon creek, about 4 miles from Beaver. They make the best of salt—I have some from there, and I have never seen better. We all know the captain is an honorable and clever man to do business with. All wishing to purchase a good article will do well to give him a call.

D. L. DEMPSEY.
Beaver Sept. 9th, 1867.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September, 8.—The following pardon proclamation, although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanmity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March A. D., 1864, did, with objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issued proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same object before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be estaolished, and the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted; but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, in and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable grounds to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisment, now as always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid is sued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons, who, in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, [SEAL.] this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortun e

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
and NEW MUSLINS.

—AT—

Greatly Reduced

PRICES!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Having secured the Agency for the

Empire Sewing Machine

I respectfully solicit an examination of the same by the public.

THIS Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

In a mechanical point of view, the advantages we claim for the "EMPIRE MACHINE," are—

1st.—The method of driving the Needle Bar by a compound crank, which produces the same action as heretofore obtained by means of a Cam; but in a more durable and noiseless manner.

2d.—We use a rotating shaft above the table, and thus are enabled to give all the room required under the arm; without detriment to the durability of Machines; having a bearing directly over the Needle Bar.

3d.—Our Feed Wheel is a friction feed, and as constructed there is but one joint in transmitting the motion from the rock shaft to the wheel, and unlike all others, cannot be effected by oil or dust.

4th.—The Rock Shaft that works the Feed motion also drives the Shuttle. The bearings of this Shaft and Centres are hardened steel and adjustable, so that we can take up the lost motion at will.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble, and loss of time in repairing.
4. Intapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarest to the finest number.

IT HEMS, FELLS, BINDS, BRAIDS, TUCKS, QUILTS, PLAITS, and GATHERS.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store

ROCHESTER, PA.

IS THAT SO!

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

SOLE OWNER OF THE BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY,

Continues to Manufacture

The Unequalled Cooking Stove,

Crystal Palace:

BEDROOM, PARLOR, AND HEATING STOVES.

Large and small sizes.

MANTLE AND JAM GRATES,

And various other Castings.

Also on hand and for sale a great variety of Second-Hand Stoves, as good as new, and very cheap. Odd Pieces for repairs for the different patterns of Crystal Palace and Enterprize Stoves promptly furnished.

All orders for stoves attended to without delay, and delivered free of charge.

YES, THAT'S SO!

aug21,67:3m.

STATE FAIR.

THE PENNA. STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT Pittsburgh, upon the grounds of the Iron City Park, SEPTEMBER 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1867, for the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., Agricultural Implements, Machinery Inventions, Farm Products, Fruits, Flowers, Household Goods, &c.

PREMIUMS OVER $10,000.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Some of the Premiums in the abstract are as follows:

CATTLE—FOREIGN IMPORTED.—10 premiums from $50 to $20; all other grades of Cattle 60, from $30 to $10, &c. from $10 to $3; best; herd; &c., not less than 15 head, $30; 2nd best $25; best 10 yoke of oxen, premium to be paid Agricultural Society of the County sending them, $100—2nd best $50.

HORSES.—Best Imported 6 premiums from $30 to $20—thorough breds, 10, from $60 to $10—Speed 1 of $1000, 1 of $75, 4 of $25.

MATCHED HORSES.—1 of $50, 1 of $30; best draught, gelding, and single horses 12, from $20 to $10. STALLIONS and MARES, 15 from $35 to $10 JACKS AND MULES 7, from $35 to $10; best mule team of four $30, 2nd best $15.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—For different breeds 133 premiums from $50 to $5. SWINE 15—from $25 to $5. POULTRY—best collection $15; and no premiums less than $3.

For Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Scales, &c., but few premiums are offered. The Judges however may make complimentary notice, of the particular merits of each machine exhibited.

For Leather and its manufacture—flour and indian meal, grain and seeds, vegetables, fruits, grapes, cider, flowers and designs, needle work, embroidery, &c., bread, cakes, &c., preserves, jellies, and air tight fruits and vegetables, merchantile displays, &c., liberal premiums are offered ranging $10 to $1.

STEAM PLOW.—The Heyduck Steam Plow will be exhibited and operated during the Fair.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by nearly all the Railroads, and all goods exhibited and unsold will be returned freight free.

For particulars, or premium lists address *A. B* LONGAKER, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Single admission Tickets, 25 Cents.

Sept4,67:3t. A. BOYD HAMILTON, President.

Paris Exposition—Sewing Machine Awards.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1867.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CAMP-DE-MARS,
16 July, 1867.

Mr. R. Hunting, No. 139 Regent street, London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the *only Gold Medal* for the manufacture and *perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines*, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson of New York. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY.
Member of International Jury and reporter of same.

Another letter of the same date:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded my class:

Dupuis et Dumery, for Screw Shoe-Machines.
Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also

Jacksons' Universal

Washing Compound.

THE last great labor saving invention now being introduced every where. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical, no wash board necessary. Three-fourths in money, time, and labor saved by its use.—It will not injure fabrics of any kind, and meets a want long felt in households. Will remove paint, grease or stains, heals chapped hands, sores and beautifies the skin. It can be used in cold water, and is cheaper by far less than soap, and is superior to the best of soaps. It is meeting with the greatest favor wherever introduced. Persons will be supplied with Family Rights for making and selling it by the Agent, J. Kirkland. The Compound will be left for sale at the stores of Mr. S. C. Hannan; Water St., Rochester; L. F. Kramer, North Bridgewater, and H. B. Anderson, Beaver. Orders for Family Rights may be left at the boarding House of J. S. Anderson, near the point, Rochester, or sent by mail, enclosing $1.00 to J. Kirkland, Rochester, Pa.

jy3'67:3mos.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Of a Silver Medal

WAS AWARDED TO

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 26, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original dusky tint; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing.

It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

S. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent.

AGENTS—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [junes'67:6m

J. A. M'GAHAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

(South side of Main Street,)

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

jy24'67.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand, and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered, if required.

je19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND WARRANTED

PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM,
and CHAMBER SUITS,

In Every Variety and Style!

SCHOOLS,
HOTELS,
STEAMBOAT,
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FURNISHED ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

T. B. YOUNG & CO,

38 & 40 Smithfield strket,

mar20'67:6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffees, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewat Feb. er 27, 1867—1y.

W. A. RUSSELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my9'67:tf

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ¼ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy17'67.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

C. P. WINTER ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. P. WINTER,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan9'67

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

Of WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and lath, and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached.

Patrons of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction.

je26'67:tf.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondents will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

CARPET STORE

Removal.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURG,

Built by them expressly for the accommodation of their large and increasing business. Having very superior facilities for business, they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail to the trade and public at lowest market rates.

mar6'67:1y] McCALLUM BROTHERS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths,*
Window Blinds,	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater, Pa.

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

jan2, '67.

C. I. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

Teachers Wanted.

ONE MALE PRINCIPAL AND TWO FEMALE assistants, teachers for Freedom Public School. Election to be on the 11th of September. By order of Board of Directors. ISAAC BLACK, Secretary.

Freedom, Aug. 26, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of MARTHA A. PATTERSON, wife of Samuel G. Patterson, late of Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd will make them known without delay.

SAMUEL G. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Beaver borough.

Grape Vines.

G. W. ELLIOT & SONS OFFER FOR SALE very low, this coming autumn, 300,000 Concord & Ives' Seedling Vines. These vines are grown from single eyes of well ripened wood, in broad, open borders, where, having perfect freedom, they make substantial woody roots full of fibre. For several years our stock of vines have been exhausted in the autumn. Those, therefore, who want them should order early.—We also offer a large stock of Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees; also Strawberries, and all other small fruits and roses; a few thousand also of the following Vines: Isona, Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Rebecca, Allens, Hybrid, and Isabella. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention, and we will send Plants, Vines and Trees in the very best condition. Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND SEED STORE:—No. 109 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. W. ELLIOT & SONS,

aug14'67:3m.] Proprietors.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting, in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN. BAROLAY,	WM. ORR,
M. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IRRBIR,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN R. KLEIN,
J. S. RUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. HICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. H. HARRAH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Cranberries,	Hominy,
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
do Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
do Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
do Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
do Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,

nov28'66 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

26 & 28 ST. CLAIR ST.,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent Green Oil Cloth,

for window shades.

Transparent Window Shades,

BUFF HOLLANDS,
SHADE FIXTURES,
TASSELS, CORDS, &c., &c

ALSO, DEALERS IN

India Rubber Machine Belting, Hose, Steam Packing, Casket, Tubing, Cement, Clothing, and Rubber goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Rivets, Lubricating Steam Packing, &c.

Agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer.

A general assortment of the above named goods always on hand.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. [my1'67:6m

E. PENT STEWART.....R. A. WILSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILSON & STEWART,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFROM THE PUBlic, that they have have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

All of the latest styles, that have ever been brought to this county, and which they are prepared to sell

AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER,

Than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite purchasers to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have a shop connected to do all repairing.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVE JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:6

S. J. CROSS & CO.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,	
PRINTS,	GINGHAMS,
DeLAINE,	ALPACCAS,
COBURGS,	FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,	
WOOL DeLAINES, all Colors,	
BLACK SILKS,	TIKING,
TABLING,	TOWELING,
CHECKS,	JEANT,
TWEEDS,	SATINETS,
CASIMERES,	BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,	

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted Stock, consisting, in part, of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE,	BUTT,
FTRA HINGE,	SCREW,
HUTTER HINGE,	BOLT,
LOCKS,	NAIL, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all Sizes, and Double Strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors an Builders, for

HARDWARE,
GLASS AND NAILS,
LINSEED OIL,
BENZINE,
COAL'S PATENT DYER,
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,
GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A Fresh and Full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,
LARD OIL,
QUEENSWARE,
STONE WARE, &c., &c.

☞ All heavy goods delivered free of charge. ☜

All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ S. J. CROSS, Conveyancer and Agent of Samuel Simes and the Rochester Land Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS'S STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67:1y

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

jy26'66:1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

M. MILLER. W. DOLBY. CHAS. JUKENS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Rochester Planing ash and Door Mill.

Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa

(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN, Planed Lumber, Dressing, Flooring, Siding, Shelving, Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also proprietors of Clarke & Rhinesmith's Patent Weather Boarding, Patented May 1st, 1866, for the exterior of houses, &c. This siding consists in forming the various strips of boards of a level or tapering shape across its entire width with lower or thicker edge, made with a suitable moulding to impart a neat and finished appearance. Shop rights for the manufacture and use of this siding in Beaver county will be sold reasonably.

Having had much experience in building, and the Lumber business generally added to our new facilities for its manufacture, we feel confidence in inviting our old friends and patrons to call and examine for themselves, before contracting elsewhere. [apr10'67:tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone, and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

Which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,

3 doors East of H. B. Anderson's Store.

jan9'67. Beaver, Pa.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the Court House.

jy3'67:tf.

Bounty Account.—We the undersigned Auditors of Greene township, have examined the account of Joseph Cain, Treasurer of Bounty fund of said township, for the years 1865 and 1866, and find his account as follows:

To am't of money rec'd by said Treasurer,	$18,731 19
By cash paid out,	18,595 81
Balance in Treasury,	$135 38
Amount outstanding bonds,	2,100 00

J. M. REED,
A. A. M'COY, } Auditors.
J. B. M'CREADY,

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Depler Hotel.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:3m

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th, I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices. may22'67:1y

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process: no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide, or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE PLACE TO GET ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

IS AT

JOSEPH M. DEVENNY'S

DRUG STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton.

MIXED PAINTS and PUTTY always on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. [je19'67:3m.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Stewart's Row, Bridge street,
oct10'66—my29'67 Bridgewater, Pa.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered on the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the store of Thomas Anderson, in Rochester; or at the Prothonotary's office, in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt. Scely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. CROCKETT.

jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES ON THE 9TH of September. It is an advantage to pupils to be present at the beginning of the session.

With rooms freshly painted, papered, and furnished, we can promise suitable accommodations to boarders and classes.

A corps of experienced teachers has been secured. Prof. Ambuhl has charge of the Musical department. Believing from long experience, that we can give general satisfaction, we request all interested to apply for a circular, with the assurance that we will verify it in every particular.

aug7'67:tf. D. H. A. M'LEAN.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$18 " "
Pine "	$22 " "
" Joists and Studding,	$25 " "
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 " "
Good "	$30 " "
No. 1, Clear plank,	$30 & 35 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$30 " "
" " " 2 "	$25 " "
A No. 1, faced boards,	$30 " "
" " " 2 "	$25 " "
Common Boards, faced,	$20 & 25 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$25 " "
Good common boards,	$20 " "
Flooring, A No. 1,	$35 " "
" " 2 "	$30 " "
A No. 1, Shingles,	$4 per m.
" " 2 "	$3 " "
Lath,	$1 per M.

jy17'67. J. & H. DAWSON.

(Cheap copy and send bill to advertiser.)

Official—Paris Exposition, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
629 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 15, 1867.

Advices just received by mail enable me to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to Elias Howe, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. Howe received the additional manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine a coudre, *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson sont la machine a bouton-ere. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris paper, contains these words: "Mons. Elias Howe, Jr., *fabricant de machines a coudre*" &c., which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., maker of sewing machines, exhibitor."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a Button-hole Machine, *and not for the Sewing Machine.*

MERCHANT TAILOR,

JOSEPH BRAUN,

Bridgewater, Pa.

HAS BEEN CONSTITUTED AGENT OF THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE for Beaver, Butler and Lawrence counties. He promises to give full satisfaction to all wishing to purchase a sewing Machine, as he thoroughly understands the Machine, having used it him self for a number of years. The Machine has been greatly improved lately, and he has taken a new interest in them.

This Machine does the finest, as well as the coarsest work.

Persons ordering one of these machines will be instructed how to use it up and also warranted by myself or other competent person, how to use it. The Howe Machine is now taking a place in Beaver and adjoining counties, from which we find the best evidence.

Persons desiring to see these machines operate, can do so by calling at Mrs. Moore's, in the house of Mr. Somers, in Beaver Pa., or at the shop of the undersigned in Bridgewater.

aug14'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train having Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	6 15AM	9 00AM	2 00PM	5 00PM
Rochester	815	1040	345	530
Salem	1003	1222PM	537	658
Alliance	1140	140	721	752
Canton	1256PM	256	836	850
Massillon	1955	315	730	946
Orrville	153	353	808	1022
Wooster	232	432	842	1057
Mansfield	305	500	914	1130
Crestline	415	610	1020	1240
	6 00AM	7 00	11 10	1 30
Bucyrus	625	730	1135	155
Upper Sandusky	719	822	1224AM	246
Forest	753	855	1259	318
Lima	915	951	206	2 32PM
Van Wert	1051	1126	330	357
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1145	520	550
Columbia	110	1230AM	604	636
Warsaw	200	121	654	726
Plymouth	240	220	751	823
Valparaiso	405	357	907	935
Chicago	700	550	1120	950

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Chicago	7 20AM	10 20PM	3 50PM	5 20PM
Valparaiso	944	1250	627AM	655
Plymouth	1035	200	810	838
Warsaw	1133	253	901	933
Columbia	1230PM	329	958	1033
Fort Wayne	125	500	1052	1125
Van Wert	236	6 31	1156	1229
Lima	353	750	1254AM	215
Forest	429	1106	131	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	421
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	501
Crestline	645	1250	310	550
	6 25	2 00	2 20	4 00AM
Mansfield	657	220	348	638
Wooster	840	405	516	753
Orrville	1017	542	648	915
Massillon	1057	623	723	941
Canton	1144	710	810	1027
Alliance	1210	740	835	1053
Salem	1252	827	920	1135
Rochester	1 25AM	915	940	1205
Pittsburgh	250	950	1045	300

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:00 p. m; New Castle, 2:45 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:57 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:15 a. m; New Castle, 7:00 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:05 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:30 p. m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Station daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8 30AM	2 15PM		3 45PM
Euclid Street	851	256		506
Hudson	935	339		549
Ravenna	1010	425		630
Alliance	1110	510		
Bayard	1144	548		
Wellsville	1 20PM	700		

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom
Wellsville	8 30AM	1 12PM		
Bayard	1022	306		7 15AM
Alliance	1115	605		810
Ravenna	1 34PM	643		850
Hudson	1226	729		1032
Euclid Street	1 31	801		1 05
Cleveland	1 50	815		

GOING EAST.

| | Mail. | Exp's. | Exp's. | Acc